#### WORD OF THE LORD

The Rev. Talmage Preaches a Sermon

#### IN THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

Showing the Necessity for Bright and Pious Lives in This World of Care

and Sorrow

BROOKLYN, June 19.-Ray, Dr. Talmage is now on the Atlantic, having miled from New York on the 15th inst. for Liverpool, for a preaching tour in England, Scotland, Ireland and Sweden. Sefere visiting Sweden Dr. Talmage will go to Russia, there to witness the reception and disposition of the cargo of breadstuffs on board The Christian Heraid relief steamship Lee, which sailed hast week for St. Petersburg. Previous to his departure he diotated to his stemographer the following farewell sermon, to be read by the vast and widely scattered audiences whom it is his weekly privilege to address through the medium of the newspaper press. He took his test from II Timothy iv, 6, "The time

of my departure is at hand."

Departure! That is a word used only twice in all the Bible. But it is a word often used in the opurtroom and means the desertion of one course of pleading for another. It is used in navigation to cribe the distance between two mea course. It is a word I have recentby heard applied to my departure from America to Europe for a preaching tour to last until September. In a smaller and less significant sense than that im-plied in the text I can say, "The time of

Through the printing of Through the printing press I address this sermon to my readers all the world over, and when they read it I will be midocean, and unless something new bein no condition to preach. But how unimportant the word departure when applied to exchange of continents as when applied to exchange of worlds as when Paul wrote, "The time of my de-parture is at hand."

Now departure implies a starting place and a place of destination. When Paul left this world, what was the starting point? It was a scene of great physical distress. It was the Tullianum, the lower dungeon of the Mamertine prison, Rome, Raly. The top dungeon was bad enough, it having no means of ingress or egress but through an opening in the top. Through that the prisoner was lowered, and through that came all the food and air and light received. It was terrible place, that upper dungeon; at the Tulkenum was the lower dungeon, and that was still more wretched, the only light and the only air coming through the roof, and that roof the floor of the upper dungeon. That was Paul's last earthly residence. I was in that lower dungeon in No-

vember, 1889. It is made of volcanic stone. I measured it, and from wall to wall it was fifteen feet. The highest of the roof was seven feet from the floor and the lowest of the roof five feet seven inches. The opening in the roof through wide. The dungeon has a seat of rock two and a half feet high and a shelf of rock four feet high. It was there that Paul spent his last days on earth, and it is there that I see him now, in the fearful dungson, shivering, blue with the cold, waiting for that old overcoat which he had sent for up to Troas and which they had not yet sent down, notwith-standing he had written for it.

THE DUNGEON OF ST. PAUL. If some skillful surgeon should go into that dungeon where Paul is incarcerated we might find out what are the prospects of Paul's living through the rough seemment. In the first place he is an old man, only two years short of seventy. At that very time when he most needs the warmth and the confight and the fresh sir be is shut out from the sun. What are those scars on his ankles? Why, those were got when he was fast, et in the stocks. Every time he regued the flesh on his ankles started. What are those scars on his back? You know he was whipped five times, each time getting thirty-nine strokes—one bundred and ninety-five bruises on the back (count them?) made by the Jews with rods of churred, each one of the one hundred and ninety-five strokes bringing the blood.

Look at PanFa face and look at his arms. Where did he get those bruises? I think it was when he was struggling ashere amid the aller end-timbers of the shipwreck. I see a gash in Paul's side. Where did he get that? I think he got that in the tassle with highwaymen, for ha had been in peril of robbers and he had movey of his own. He was a mechanic us well as an apostie, and I think the tents he made were as good as his

There is a wanness about Paul's looks. What makes that? I think a part of that came from the fact that he was for new-four bours on a plank in the Mediterranean sea, suffering terribly, before he was rescued, for he says posttively. "I was a night and a day in the deep." Oh, worn out, emeriated old mant surely you must be melancholy; no constitution could endure this and be rful. But I press my way through the until I comount does to where and by the faint agriculture streams rough the opening I one on his face a generalisty, and I how before him, ed I say, "April man, how can you especiate annual all this gloom?" His size startles the darkness of the place cries out, " ham now ready to be d, and the time of my departure is

upper dangeson! Why, Partl has an intron to a language, and he is going thus today with the king. Those ling fact are the feet of the execu-They come, and they cry down gh the hole of the dangeon: "Harnp. old man. Come now: got your-roady." Why. Paul was ready. He nothing to pack up. He had no bag-to take. He had been ready a good

out his limbs, and pushing back hits hair from his creviced forehead, and see him looking up through the bole in the roof of the daugeon into him say, "I am now ready to be offered,

and the time of my departure is at hand. Then they lift him out of the dungeon and they start with him to the place

man, or you will feel the weight of our spear. Hurry along." "How far is it, says Paul, "we have to travel?" "Ture miles." Three miles is a good way for an old man to travel after he has been whipped and crippled with maltreat But they soon get to the place of execution-Acque Salvia - and he is fastened to the pillar of martyrdom. It does not take any strength to tie him fast. He makes no resistance.

O Paul! why not now strike for your lifer You have a great many friends here. With that withered hand just launch the thunderbolt of the people upon those infamous soldiers. No! Paul was not going to interfere with his awn coronation. He was too glad to go. I see aim looking up in the face of his execu-tioner, and, as the grim official draws the sword, Paul calmly says, "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand." But I get my hand over my eyes. I want not to see that last struggle. One sharp, keen stroke, and Paul does go to the banquet, and Paul does dine with the king. A GLORIOUS THANSITION.

What a transition it was! From th maleria of Home to the finest climate in all the universa—the zone of eternal beauty and health. His seles were put in the catacombe of Rome, but in one moment the air of beaven bathed from his soul the last sche. From shipwreck, from dungeon, from the biting pain of the elmwood rods, from the sharp sword of the headsman, he goes into the most brilliant assemblage of heaven, a king among kings, multitudes of the saint-hood rushing out and stretching forth hands of welcome, for I do really think that as on the right hand of God is Christ, so on the right hand of Christ is

Paul, the second great in heaven. He changed kings likewise. Before the hour of death, and up to the last moment, he was under Nero, the thick necked, the cruel eyed, the filthy lipped, bringing down to us this very day the horrible possibilities of his nature— seated as he was amid pictured mar-bles of Egypt, under a roof adorned with mother-of-pearl, in a dining room which by machinery was kept whirling day and night with most bewitching magnificence; his horses standing in stalls of solid gold, and the grounds around his palace lighted at night by its victims, who had been bedaubed with tar and pitch and then set on fire to illumine the darkness. That was

Paul's king. But the next moment he goes into the realm of him whose reign is love, and whose courts are paved with love, and whose throne is set on pillars of love, and whose scepter is adorned with jew-els of love, and whose palace is lighted with love, and whose lifetime is an eter-nity of love. When Paul was leaving so much on this side the pillar of martyrdom to gain so much on the other side, do you wonder at the cheerful valedictory of the text, "The time of my

departure is at hand?" Now, why cannot all the old peop have the same holy glee as that aged man had? Charles I, when he was combing his head, found a gray hair, and he sent it to the queen as a great joke; but old age is really no joke at all. For the last forty years you have been dreading that which ought to have been an exhilaration. You say you most fear the struggle at the moment the soul and body part. But millions have endur that moment, and may not we as well?

They got through with it and so can we. Besides this, all medical men agree in saying that there is probably no struggle at the last moment—not so much pain as the prick of a pin, the seeming signs of distress being altogether involuntary. But you say, "It is the uncertainty of the future." Now, child of God, do not play the infidel. After God has filled the Bible till it can bold no more with stories of the good things ahead, better not talk about uncertainties

THE GLOMOUS COMPANY. But you say, "I cannot bear to think of parting from friends here." If you are old, you have more friends in heaven than here. Just take the census. Take some large sheet of paper and begin to record the names of those who have emigrated to the other abore; the companions of your school days, your early business associates, the friends of midlife, and those who more recently went away. Can it be that they have been gene so long von do not care any more about them, and you do not want their society? Oh, no. There have been days when you have felt that you could not endure another moment away from their blessed companionship. They have gone. You say you would not like to bring them back to this world of trouble, even if you had the power. It would not do to trust you. God would not give you resurrection power.

Before tomorrow morning you would be rattling at the gates of the cemetery crying to the departed: "Come back to he cradle where you slept! Come back to the hall where you used to play! Come back to the table where you need to sit" and there would be a great burglary in heaven. No, no. God will not trust you with resurrection power; but he compromises the matter and says. "You cannot bring them where you are, but you can go where they are." They are more lovely now than ever. Were they beautiful here, they are more beau-

tiful there. Besides that, it is more healthy there for you than here, aged man; better climate there then these hot summers and cold winters'and late springs; betfor hearing, better eyesight, more in the air, more perfume in the bloom, more sweetness in the song. Do you not feel, aged man, sometimes as though you would like to get your arm and foot free? Do you not feel as though you would like to filrow away spectacles and canes and crutched Would you and cames and crutched Would you not like to feel the spring and elasticity and might of an eternation book? When the point of which you start from this world is all age, and the point to which you go is eternal juvenescence, aged man, clap your hands at the anticipa-

tion and say, in perfect rapture of soul, "The time of my departure is at hand." THAY WONDERFUL WORLD. I remark again, all these ought to feel this joy of the text who have a boly curjesity to know what is beyond this curiosity to know what is beyond this earthly termines. And who has not any curiosity about it? Paul, I suppose, had the most entiafactory view of heaven, and he says, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." It is like looking through a broken telescope, Now we see through a glass darkly Can you tell me anything about that heavenly place? You ask me a thou-can't questions about it that I cannot

marrier. I ask you o thousand good

shout it that you cannot answer. And do you wonder that Paul was so glad when martyrdom gave him a chance to go over and make discoveries in that seed country?

I hope some day, by the grace of God. to go over and see for myself, but not now. No well man, no prospered men, I think, wants to go now. But the time will come, I think, when I shall go over. I want to see what they do there and I want to see how they do it. I do not want to be looking through the gates sjar forever. I want them to swing wide open. There are ten thousand things I want explained-about you, about myself, about the government of this world, about God, about everything.

We start in a plain path of what we know and in a minute come up against a high wall of what we do not know. wonder how it looks over there. Somebody tells me it is like a paved citypaved with gold-and another man tells me it is like a fountain, and it is like a tree, and it is like a triumphal procession, and the next man I meet tells me it is all figurative. I really want to know, after the body is resurrected, what they wear and what they eat, and I have an immeasurable curiosity to know what it is, and how it is and where it is.

Columbus risked his life to find this continent, and shall we shudder to go out on a voyage of discovery which shall reveal a vaster and more brilliant country? John Franklin risked his life to find a passage between icebergs, and shall we dread to find a passage to eterual summer? Men in Switzerland travel up the heights of the Matterhorn with alpenstock and guides and rockets and ropes, and getting half way up stumble and fall down in a horrible massacre. They just wanted to say they had been on the tops of those high peaks. And shall we fear to go out for the ascent of the eternal hills which start a thousand miles beyond where stop the highest peaks of the Alps when in that ascent there is no peril?

A man doomed to die stepped on the scaffold and said in joy, "Now in terminutes I will know the great secret."

One minute after the vital functions ceased, the little child that died last night knew more than Jonathan Ed wards or St. Paul himself before h died. Friends, the exit from this world or death, if you please to call it, to the Christian is glorious explanation.

WE SHALL SEE EYE TO EYE. It is demonstration. It is illuminaof all the windows. It is shutting my the catechism of doubt and the unrolling of all the scrolls of positive and accurate information. Instead of standing at the foot of the ladder and looking up it is standing at the top of the ladder and looking down. It is the last mystery taken out of botany and geology and astronomy and theology.

Oh, will it not be grand to have all questions answered? The perpetually ecurring interrogation point change for the mark of exclamation. All riddles solved. Who will fear to go out on that discovery, when all the questions are to be decided which we have been discussing all our lives? Who shall not ciap his hands in the anticipation of that blessed country, if it be no better than through holy curiosity, crying, "The time of my departure is at hand?"

I remark again, we ought to have the joy of the text, because, leaving this world, we move into the best society of the universe. You see a great crowd of people in some street, and you say "Who is passing there? What general what prince is going up there?" Well, I see a great throng in heaven. I say "Who is the focus of all that admiration? Who is the center of that glitter ing company?" It is Jesus, the champion of all worlds, the favorite of all

Do you know what is the first ques tion the soul will ask when it comes through the gate of beaven? I think the first question will be, "Where is Jesus, the Saviour that pardoned my sin, that carried my sorrows, that fought my bettles, that won my victories?" Oh, radiant onel how I would like to see thee! thor of the manger, but without its humiliations; thou of the cross, but without its pangs; thou of the grave, but without

The Bible intimates that we will talk with Jesus in heaven just as a brother talks with a brother. Now, what will you ask him first? I do not know. I can think what I would ask Paul first if I maw him in heaven. I think I would like to hear him describe the storm that came upon the ship when there were two hundred and soventy-five souls on the vessel, Paul being the only man on board cool enoughto describe the storm. There is a fascination about a ship and the sea that I never shall get over, and I think I would like to hear him talk about that

But when I meet my Lord Jesus Christ, of what shall I first delight to hear him speak? Now I think what it is. I shall first want to hear the tragedy of his last hours, and then Luke's ac count of the crucifixion, and Mark's account of the crucilizion, and John's so count of the crucificion vill be nothing. while from the living lips of Christ the story shall be told of the gloom that fell, und the devils that arose, and the fact hat upon his endurance depended the rescue of a race; and there was darkness in the sky, and there was darkness in the soul, and the pain became more therp, and the burdens became more beavy, until the mob began to swim away from the dying vision of Christ, and the cursing of the mob came to his car more faintly, and his hands were fastened to the horizontal piece of the cross, and his feet were fastened to the perpendicular piece of the cross, and his head fell forward in a swoon as he uttered the het mean and cried, "It is finished?" All hearen will stop to listen until the story is dong, and every harp will be pet theren, and every hip closed, and all eyes fixed on the divine narrator until the story is done, and then, at the tap of the baton, the stornal orchestra will reuse up, finger on string of herp, and lips to the mouth of trumpet, there shall roll forth the oratorio of the Messish, "Worthy is the Lamb that was siatu to receive blessing and riches and honor and giory and power, world

What he endured, oh, who can tell, To save our couls from death and held When there was between Paul and that magnificent Personage only the of the executioner, do you wender that he wanted to got Oh, my Lord Jesus, int one wave of that glory roll over nel Hark! I hear the washing bells of

the Lamb has come, and the bride hath made herself ready. And now for a little while goodby. I have no morbid feelings about the future. But if anytheirings about the future. But if any-thing should happen that we never meet again in this world, let us meet where there are no partings. Our friendships have been delightful on earth, but they will be more delightful in heaven. And now I commend you to God and the word of his grace, which is able to build us up and give us an inheritance among all them that are sanctified.

#### TWO NOTED DWARFS. Diminutive European Celebrities of Con-turies Ago.

The English dwarf, Sir Geoffrey Hudson, was, doubtless, the most widely known of any human curiosity of either ancient or modern times, Lucia Zarate alone excepted. Born of parents of the normal size in Rutlandshire in 1619, at birth his height did not exceed five inches. He did not begin to walk until after the end of his third year, his height at that time being eight and three-fourths inches. When seven years of age he was taken into the family of the duke of Buckingham, having between the age of three and seven added but four inches to his stature. At the but four inches to his stature. At the age of thirty he was only eighteen inches tall when fully equipped with his high-heeled shoes, which were then so fashionable. Now comes the most remarkable part of the story. At the age of thirty-one, a time when most human beings are supposed to have fully matured, he suddenly began to grow at a surprising rate, his growth being so rapid that in the short space of four years he shot up to the height of three feet nine inches, a clear gain of six and three-fourths inches for each year. How or why this remarkable change was brought about was a prob-lem which the Royal Society of Surgeons was never able to solve. Hudson lived to be sixty-eight years old.

Joseph Bornwalski was another of the old-time dwarfs of distinction. He was born in 1789 near Chailez, Polish Russia. He was one inch less in height than Hudson was and weighed but cleven ounces. On his twenty-first birthday he was two feet two inches in height and very robust. He went to England and married a woman of the regulation size, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-eight years.

#### THE LITTLE TOE MUST GO. Physicians Say Civilization Is Crowding It Out of Existence.

Physicians have at last decided that the small toe of the human foot must go, says the New York Recorder, and that civilization tends gradually to crowd it out of existence and to depend more than ever for locomotion upon the great toe. After a certain period in life it has been ascertained about nine-tenths of the little toes have the two end joints anchylosed. Even in childhood it is a poor, deformed appendage which does not seem to be of any earthly use to the owner. It may be pretty in the babies, but when the child begins to walk around the big toe grows out of all proportion to the little toe. That the big toe is all that is needed for good walking and running is easily proved. The Arength of the fast runner and football player is gradually increased along the line of the great too, and many of them wear shoes that are so no carthly use. The feet of civilized bumans are thus gradually changing under the pressure of the modern shoe and if the little toe is destined to go the so-called tight shoes will not prove such great disadvantage after all. They lessen the strength of the little toe, but they increase it along the line of the big one, which seems to be all that is necessary.

ALASKA FLOWERS.

Strange Sights to Be Seen in the Northern Mountaine. Travelers in Alaska, that region

ice and snow, where the highest peak in North America rises to an altitude of nineteen thousand feet from a glacier one thousand miles square in area, and as big as all those of the Alps put together, tell us of still stranger sights than these. Along the edge of the great glacier.

all the way from Icy bay to Yakutat bay, there extends a strip of green coast, which is covered with luxuriant vegetation. Strawberry vines cover the ground for miles, and the verdant fields are reddened as far as the eye can reach with luscious fruit, which compares favorably in point of size and flavor with the finest fruit grown in temperate latitudes. There are huckleberries, too, and "salmon berries," which are some-thing between blackberries and rasp-berries, but of giant size, measuring nearly two inches in diameter. All the lowlands are carpeted with violets, butteroups, yellow monkey-flowers, and other wild blossoms. Here and there, in the midst of vast ice-fields, are the loveliest gardens watered by the melting

A Royal Scare.

At a late banquet in the royal castle of Ludwigsburg in Wurtemberg a juicy roast of pork formed the piece de resistance, of which all the guests partook freely. The dish was not yet removed when an attendant handed to the king on a sliver platter an official locument which was nothing less than the result of the examiner, who stated that he had found the bit of pork submitted to him full of triching, all alive and kicking. There was a universal outery of dismay. Everybody grew vio-lently sick, and the assembly, just now all magnificence and politeness, was in an instant transfermed into a sort of ospital ward, each man and woman omitting or trying to vemit in order to get rid of the nameating pork. Those who failed to relieve their stomachs had the dectors apply their stomach pumps. But the poor cook, who had been careless to dress, roast and serve the pig before the examiner to the court had sent in his O K, was dismissed in disgrace.

Galloping Through a Royal Dinner. A royal dinner is not altogether a joyous and festive affair if one may trust the report of an English periodi-cal, which states that there is always a little more conversation than neual at the royal dinner table when Lord Salie bury is present, as he is a great favorto with the queen, but wher visitors to Windsor are always as taciturn as pos-Window are always as taciture as pos-sible when dining with her majesty, as the dinner is galloped through at meh a rate that anything beyond monosyl-lables involves the risk of having a plate whipped off by a too attentive footness, and finding in some forty ratumtes or no from the advent of the scorp that one has only enjoyed a sort of

A Story of a Mores. gentleman living near here tells me beautiful story of his horse. A few days since, as he was leaving his residence, a horse that he owned galloped up and caught his arm and made an attempt to pull him in a special direction. Trying this for a while he galloped off quickly toward a pasture a quarter of a mile away. Then he came back again, calling urgently and evidently desiring something very much. The man followed. something very much. The man fol-lowed him, and when he had reached the pasture found the mate of the horse entangled in a broken bridge. When the animal was liberated the one who had called the gentleman came up to him and gently rubbed him with his head and looked his love.

Gentleness and gratitude and carefulness for others is characteristic of the higher animals, and occasionally of the birds and fowls. Indeed, I believe that the animals frequently deserve the epithet gentleman or gentlewoman more than human folk do. - Mary E. Spencer in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Montana Potatoes. There are no such potatoes in the world as are grown in Montana. They attain prodigious size, and often weigh three, four or five pounds apiece. Eighteen such potatoes make a bushel. To the taste they are like a new vegeta-ble. The larger ones are mealy, but the smaller ones are like sacks of meal. When the skin is broken the meat falls out like flour. It must very soon become the pride of every steward in the first grade hotels, restaurants and clubs of the cities here, and even in Europe, to prepare these most delicious vegetables for those who enjoy good living. As these potatoes of the choicest quality can be cultivated in all of the valleys east of the Rocky mountains there will soon be no lack of them. Today the only ones that have left the state have been the few bushels sent to gourmets in New York, Washington and San Francisco.—Julian Ralph in Harper's.

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Exceeding \$1,000,000 Annually i goods of our own manufacture. This is an accomplished by etcediactness of five, honesty in all dentings and indominating, and has resulted in grant beautif to the

WHOLE STATE OF MICHIDAR We know of many persons who now home tained their majority and how nows for any shope but ours. If you are not using the dear't fall to buy a pair, and hove the collection of wearing

A SHOE WITH A RECORD Made for Ladire, Gents, Deprise Company of the American Street and medium produce. An array of the street of the s PINGREE & SMITH

